

# 國立臺北科技大學 111 學年度碩士班招生考試

系所組別：2151 電機工程系碩士班戊組

## 第一節 線性代數 試題 (選考)

第 1 頁 共 1 頁

### 注意事項：

1. 本試題共 8 題，共 100 分。
2. 不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答案卷上。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。
4. 各題均須完整推導，否則將酌予扣分。

1. (15%) Show that if two squared matrices  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{B}$  are similar, then they have the same eigenvalues.

2. (10%) Find a least-squares solution of  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  for

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. (10%) Consider an  $M \times N$  column-wise orthonormal matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ . Prove or disprove the following statements.

(1) (5%)  $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$  is an identity matrix.

(2) (5%)  $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^H$  is an identity matrix.

4. (25%) Consider a squared matrix  $\mathbf{H}$  with the singular value decomposition  $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{ABC}$ , where  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{C}$  are unitary and  $\mathbf{B}$  is diagonal.

(1) (5%) Show that  $\mathbf{H}$  is not invertible if one diagonal element of  $\mathbf{B}$  is equal to zero.

(2) (10%) Show that such decomposition is not unique if the diagonal elements of  $\mathbf{B}$  are not necessary with decreasing order.

(3) (5%) Show that  $\|\mathbf{ACx}\| = \|\mathbf{x}\|$  for vector  $\mathbf{x}$ .

(4) (5%) Show that  $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^H$ .

5. (10%) Show that if a vector set contains a zero vector, then the set is a linearly dependent set.

6. (10%) Explain the column space and null space of a matrix.

7. (10%) Assume the mapping defined by

$$T(a_0 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2) = 4a_0 + (5a_0 - 2a_1)t + (4a_1 + a_2)t^2$$

is linear. Find the matrix representation of  $T$  relative to the bases  $B = \{1, t, t^2\}$ .

8. (10%) For a linear system  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ , where  $\mathbf{A}$  is an  $N \times N$  matrix and  $\mathbf{b}$  is an  $N \times 1$  vector. Assume that  $\mathbf{A}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are given. Explain in detail how to apply the QR decomposition of  $\mathbf{A}$  so that  $\mathbf{x}$  can be solved with back substitution.